



special  
collections  
**DOUGLAS**  
**LIBRARY**



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY  
AT KINGSTON

KINGSTON ONTARIO CANADA





# Some Plain OBSERVATIONS, Recommended to the Consideration of every Honest English-Man; Especially, to the Electors of Parliament-MEMBERS.

I have liv'd at London the most of my days, where conversing with Freedom and Indifferency, with People of all Parties, and reading with like Indifference Papers printed and recommended by all Sides; I can't but pity the Case of many my honest Fellow-Subjects, who would Chooze Good Parliament-Men, if they knew how to distinguish; but who living at a distance from London, (the Place of Action, and of Intelligence) are either blindly led by some powerful Neighbour, or misinform'd and misguided by the false Insinuations of some self-designing Acquaintance; or else expect Instruction from the multitude of Papers, (which especially just before a New Election) flow from the Pres', without Number; but these Papers being perfectly contradictory to each other, and giving a different Character, both of Persons and Things, just as may best serve the Ends of that Party, to which the Author is inclin'd; a Man instead of being instructed by these Papers, is sometimes bewildered, and often deceiv'd; and seldom gains any Increase of Knowledge, except it be, that some call Right, that which others call Wrong; and that we have the Misfortune of being a foolish and divided People: And since we are so, I advise, that when you read or hear, you mind what is *Done*, more than what is *Said*; and that you consider the constant Behaviour of *this* or *that* Party, or Person, who pretends to instruct you: Consider, if their present Words and Actions agree with their former Declarations, or if their former Insinuations and Professions were only to deceive you for selfish Ends of personal Advantage: If you find this happen in many Instances, upon many Persons, of one and the same Party; you will thereby be naturally led to suspect the whole Party.

I once thought, nothing could draw me from my Indifference to *All* Parties, or make me break my Resolution of Joyning with *None*; but, when I observ'd a certain Set of Men, perpetually clamouring against the Conduct of the late King WILLIAM's Reign, distressing his Ministers by all Ways imaginable, and not sparing the KING Himself; Ejecting many of His Friends from Parliament, on Pretext of their having Places, and yet keeping in Parliament others, tho' under the *same* Circumstances; courting a popular Esteem, by declaring they would *never* have any Place, whilst they had the Honour of a Place in Parliament: I say, when I consider'd these Things; and that *these* Men got into Court-Places, which they fought after with Greediness, as often as they had any Opportunity to do so; I was unavoidably led to a more strict Inquisition into the Conduct and Designs of *these* Men; and at length could find little Difference between them and their whole Party; except, that some of them were got into Places, and others would have got them, if they could: But that Places and Preferments were the Rule and Guide of all their Actions; however gilded over with specious popular Pretences, by which they deceiv'd many well-meaning People, to the great and irreparable Damage of *these* Kingdoms, appear'd to me very plainly; and gave me such an ugly Prospect of the fatal Consequence of their Proceedings, as forces me to call out to my Brethren, "SAVE YOURSELVES FROM THIS UNTOWARD GENERATION.

To give you a full and particular Account of the Conduct of *these* Men, in all the Instances, by which they have sacrific'd the Good and Welfare of our Country, to their Malice or Ambition, were too long for this Paper; I'll only touch upon some few Instances from time to time, which shews, the same Spirit has all along reign'd in them.

How did they clog the Wheels of the Government in the late K. WILLIAM's Reign, when we were engag'd in War, and our Laws and Religion in the Utmost Danger. *These* are the Men, who us'd such Unnecessary Delays in giving the Necessary Supplies, as generally kept the late KING here, till the French Army was in the Field, and thereby frustrated all his Good Design's: *These* are they, who still gave Deficient Funds, such as they knew could never raise the Summ for which they were given; thus great Interest was paid, and thus we run into Great Debts, for which they clamour'd against the Administration; when they knew, *Themselves* were the True Cause of *those* Debts: And still they persisted in the like Practices, as, who should say, "We will make the Administration lie heavy upon the Necks of *those* in Office, till we crush them, with our *Clamours* for Miscarriages, of which *WE* are the Occasion; and *so* make Room for *OURSELVES*.

This Conspiracy they carry'd on with such an open bare Face, that the Best Methods that could be found out, and such as were absolutely Necessary to the Support of the Government, and of this Nation, in the Time of our Greatest Difficulties; *these* Men had the Impudence to be against, and oppose: Witness, their several Attacks upon the Bank of England, which three several times sav'd the Nation from Sinking. Witness also, their Opposing the New-Coyning our Clipp'd Money; in which Affair, tho' I excuse several well-meaning M.n., who were misinform'd and deceiv'd by the crafty Insinuation of others; yet I will be bold to say, there was scarce a Noted Leader, who oppos'd that *GREAT* *UNDERTAKING*, (which will remain to posterity, a Glorious Monument of the Wisdom, Courage, Integrity and Zeal of the then Ministry, for the Good of their Country;) but must know, That without such an Immediate Attempt to Rectify our COYN, Twelve Months more

must necessarily have Expos'd us an Easy Prey to the late K. James, with the French Tyrant upon his Shoulders; yet did *this* Party not only oppose that Glorious Work, but when in spite of their Endeavours, it was Begun, they with malitious Clamours roar'd against Exchequer-Bills; which Noble Invention of a New Species of Money, was absolutely Necessary to support the Nation, during the Scarcity of our Silver-Coyn, and was found so Usefull, that the same Men, who malitiously rail'd against them in the Time of K. WILLIAM, being now got into Places, do yearly give New Credit, for the Circulation of like Bills.

Next, take a View of the most seemingly popular Action of *these* Men, namely, their being for *Disbanding the Army*; in which their Cunning blinded, and led with them, too many well-meaning English-Men: The principal Reasons they gave for so doing, may be reduced under these two Heads; *Fear of Arbitrary Power from K. WILLIAM*, and *Saving the Expence of an Army*.

Now let us Examin a little, and see whether the Honesty or Wisdom of the Contrivers of that *DISBANDING*, be most Eminent. Consider this Affair, with all its Circumstances; in which I shall not flatter K. WILLIAM.

Can any rational Man conceive it possible, K. WILLIAM should ever attempt setting up an Arbitrary Power by an Army in England, whilst the late K. James, and his pretended Prince of Wales, was with the French King; and their Title to the Crown of England, Own'd and Supported by so many Roman-Catholicks, Protestants, Non-Jurors, and Jacobites here; by all the Jesuits, and so many Zealots of the Romish Religion abroad; and by the Whole Power of France. As the thing was in it self Impossible, so no reasonable Man (whatever he pretended) ever really believ'd, K. WILLIAM could ever entertain such a Thought.

Then, View the French King keeping his Troops Entire; some Scoundrels indeed were dismis'd, but their Places fill'd again with the Best Men he could pick up from the Troops of our German Allies: Several of the Spanish Towns he indeed Surrender'd to us, according to Treaty; but Brifac, and several others, which he was equally oblig'd to Surrender, he still kept; and so much was it his Interest, to have our English Army Disbanded, that no sooner did he hear, how his not Surrendring Brifac, &c. was us'd here, as an Argument against our Disbanding; but he immediately deliver'd them up: Well knowing, that if our Troops were once Disbanded, he should again be Master of all those Towns, without Contest, within a Few Months after the Decease of the then K. of Spain, who no Body believ'd, could then probably live another Year.

Did we not all this time see the Leaders of *this* Party, paying off Old Incumbrances, and purchasing New Estates; tho' they had no Places, nor visible Way of Increasing their Substance: Yet it is thought hard, and unchristian, to say any of these Men receiv'd French PAY; and yet we know, that such were the Circumstances of the Time, and such the French King's Interest, that it would have bin well worth his while, to purchase the *DISBANDING* our Army, at the Expence of a Million Sterling: And that Sums of French Gold, not much short of a Million, came into England, in a little Space, about that Conjunction of Time, is known to most Money-Traders in London.

In the next place, Consider the Wisdom and Good-Husbandry of Disbanding; shall I ask, What did we Save by it? Or, may it not rather be inquir'd, Has not this occasion'd our Expence of above TEN Millions? and yet our Expence not Half over.

It was the *DISBANDING* our Army, and the Temper the late KING thereby far predominant among too many; which occasion'd that *TREATY* of *PARTITION*, which has been so much Exclaim'd against; tho' I think, without Reason: Of which more hereafter.

If I should take the Boldness to assert, that *DISBANDING* the Army, occasion'd the Will which Cardinal Portacarero made for the K. of Spain, by which he gave all his Countries to France: If I should say, that had not our Army bin Disbanded, the Spaniards would never have receiv'd a French King at Madrid, nor given up their West-India Treasures to the Direction of France; that the French King would not have broke off from the Treaty of Partition; that the Elector of Bavaria would not have yielded up Luxembourg, Namur, Charleroy, Mons, Aeth, Oudenarde, Ghent, Newport, Ostend, and other the Fortresses of the Spanish Low-Countries, to the French: That had not our Army bin Disbanded, neither the Elector of Bavaria, nor his Brother, the Elector of Cologne, would have gone into French Measures; whereby they, their Countries and Towns, have hitherto kept our Troops, and the Troops of our Allies in Play, during this New War; at our Excessive Expence; without our having bin yet able to gain a twentieth Part of those Towns and Countries, we or our Allies were possest'd of, when we Disbanded; and might perhaps have still enjoy'd; and either not bin Engag'd in this New War, or might have already seen an End thereof: At least, we might have Begun it upon more advantageous Terms, than now we did. If I should assert, that all *these* Difficulties are owing Chiefly to the

DISBANDING our Army, the *TRY* in England Chiefly Concern'd thereto, would Contradict me: But, there are Thousands of Wise Men in Spain, France, Italy, Holland, and other Parts abroad, who would maintain that Assertion to be True.

It is true indeed, These Difficulties we labour under, are in a great Measure owing to another Piece of strange Management, by which you will see the same Party of Men still acting by the same Spirit: I have not yet call'd them *Jacobites*; they are a Complication of Ill, hard to be describ'd, or comprehended under any particular Title: These are they, who when the K. of Spain was dead, clamor'd at the Treaty of PARTITION, for Yielding some small Part of the Spanish Territories, to the French King; and at the same time, would do nothing to hinder the French from Taking ALL. These are they, who compard the TREATY of PARTITION, to a FELONIOUS COMBINATION of some, to Cheat Another of His Right; Now, what could be meant by that RIGHT, except that Right by which the French King pretended to the Crown of Spain, in the Possession whereof this Gentleman was unwilling to disturb Him; let the Author of that Impudent Sentence, Explain: And I think, it was sufficiently Explain'd, when the same set of Men, instead of putting this Nation into such a Posture, as in Conjunction with Other Potentates, Interested in the Balance and Peace of Europe, might Hinder the French King from Settling His Family and His Government, in all the Spanish Dominions, to the Utter Ruine of Our Trade; spent their Time in Unnecessary Insignificant IMPEACHMENTS of Men more Righteous than Themselves, for IMAGINARY CRIMES, which they could neither prove, nor make out to be Offences: And as the Impeachments had no good Foundation, the Impachers could not Prosecute them, and therefore the Articles being Answer'd by as many of the respective Persons, as were Articled against; the Impeachments were at length worthily Dismiss'd by the LORDS, for Want of Prosecution: Yet so far did this Unaccountable Piece of Management Serve the French Interest, that the French King in the mean time quietly Settles His Grand-Son upon the Throne of Spain, Secures to His Side the Elector of Bavaria, the Elector of Cologne, and the Duke of *Munich*; and makes all the Fortresses of the Spanish Low-Countries, his Barrier against Holland, by him thus hemm'd in, to their very Doors. I do not say, any Body was Paid by France, for ALL THIS; but sure I am, the French King never had so Great a Piece of Service done for a Million of Money, (since the SALE of *Dunkirk*), and that the Party merited Rewards There, much more than Places of Profit or Trust Here.

When by these, and the like Practices, vexatious to the late KING, to Whom we owe, not only the Happiness of Her Majesties being on the Throne, but our Laws, our Religion, and our very Being; I say, when by these Practices, they had worn out His Weak Body, and more Vigorous Spirit, and almost Broke His Heart; (for their Untoward and Ungrateful Behaviour Contributed to His End, much more than did His FALL;) they triumph'd in His Misfortune: And to the Intent, they might have the QUEEN Entirely in their Own Hands, that so they might share all Preferments of Power and Profit amongst themselves alone; (or perhaps, for Worse Ends;) they Affairs the late KING, and all such as were Intrusted by Him; as Enemies to Her Majesty, and as Persons Engag'd in a Design against Her Succession: Until Her Majesties Wisdom and Justice did by a Publick Declaration blow away those False Aspersions, and Hellish Insinuations.

Having twice nam'd the PARTITION-TREATY, I must a little Explain that Affair.

Now, tho' I pray, and hope, for the Blessing of GOD, in Healing our Divisions at Home; in Opening the Eyes, and Inclining the Hearts of some of our Allies, and others Abroad, to their True Interest; and in continuing to us more Successes, like that of the most Glorious Victory lately gain'd by the Duke of Marlborough; that we may at length Obtain a Better Treaty: Yet, there are a great many Wise and Knowing Men, who are not at all ashamed to own, they would be very glad, If after so much Treasure, so many Ships and Lives, spent and lost, in this New War; we could yet NOW be allowed the SAME TREATY.

And here, first of all, I think it no Presumption at all to say; that considering, the Duke of Savoy, contrary to his True Interest, Broke off from Our Alliance, and Joyn'd in Affinity with France; our Alliance with other Princes, determin'd by the Peace; the King of Spain at the Point of Death; the French King's Powerful Armies still in Being; Ours Disbanded; the past Practices (at home) of many whose Concurrence had bin Necessary towards Supporting the Last War; the Temper of many Leading Men then certain to Serve in a New Parliament, and their Aversion against any thing which might look like Engaging in a New War: All these Things, and many other Circumstances of that Time Consider'd, I think it no manner of Presumption to say, that that Treaty was the Best and the Wisest Thing, could be Obtain'd or Contriv'd for England, at that Time.

Take then a short View of that TREATY; of the Good Effects it might have had, and of the Ill Consequences of Not Supporting it.

By that Treaty, the Spanish Low-Countries, that Necessary Barrier, (Necessary for Our Own Sakes, as well as for the Dutch) was kept from French Hands; that Country, as also all the Spanish West-Indies, the Crown and Kingdom of Spain (except One small Province) were Allotted Entirely to the Family of Austria: Hereby our Cloathing-Trade, both as to the Importation of the Spanish Wooll, and Export of our Woollen Manufacture, was Prefer'd; as well as our Usual Share of Bullion from the Spanish West-Indies: Nothing was allow'd to the French, but some Part only of the Spanish Territories in Italy; and one small Province of the Kingdom of Spain, next adjoining to

France: Now shall it be said, that our Italian Trade would have bin Injur'd by what France was hereby to possess? Shall it not rather be Consider'd, that tho' the Interest of the Duke of Savoy, the Venetians, the Pope, the Duke of Florence, and other Italian Princes, oblig'd Them, as well as Us, to desire, the Exorbitant Power of France should be Curb'd; yet the first of them was gone off from Us to France, and the others, looking upon their Danger of being Infus'd by French Power, to be remote; and that they were not so immediately Concern'd as WE were; could never be prevail'd with to Engage themselves with Us in the late War: That, Part of Italy, being by this Treaty yielded to France, would prove such an immediate Thorn in the Sides of the Italians, and give them such a General Alarm, as would Engage them to become the First Solicitors for a New Alliance against France, and to be Principals in Engaging in War against Him; into which we had bin left to take what Part we should think fit, and not at all to Engage Our-Selves, or only as Auxiliaries, so far as should to Us appear Convenient.

If you ask me, What then is the Reason why few of these Italian Princes (the Duke of Savoy excepted) have now Joyn'd with Us?

I answ're, That the single Instance of the Duke of Savoy's being now so Heartily Engag'd with Us, is Proof enough of my Argument; but there are other Instances. And the Misfortune, that no more of those Princes are Engag'd, is in a great measure, owing to the past Wilful and Unpardonable Conduct afore-mention'd, nearer Home; by which the French are already too Terrible in the Bowels of Italy, and are also possess'd of all Spain, and the West-Indies: Hereupon, those Cautious and Cunning Italians da consider, That the very Being of TRADE in England and Holland obliges us (whether we will or no) to Engage as Effectually, as it were Principals, to drive the French from Spain, and from their West-India Treasures. Till when, our Sea-Force lies in Parts at too great a distance to Protect the Italians from the Influx of a French Fleet; and yet perhaps, Had we beaten that French Fleet last Summer, as Admiral Russel once Beat them at La Hogue; or answ'reably to the Vain Flotishes I have seen in some Addresses, within fix Months past; you would have had more Declared Friends in Italy, and in Spain also, than we can yet a while hope for.

Turn we now again our Eyes upon a Set of Men, who stopping their Ears to the KING— Petition, to the General Cry of the People of England, and hardening their Hearts against the Fatherly, Patriotic and Reiterated Representations made to them by the late KING, of the imminent Danger we were expos'd to; Censure the late KING for this Partition-Treaty, and more loudly clamour against his Ministers for the same; till by these Means, and by other wilful Commissions, as well as Omissions, the French King Breaks from that Treaty; and seeing the fair Opportunity given him by our Madness, Possesses Himself of EVERY THING that Belong'd to the Spanish Crown.

Next, Look upon this Nation for'd at last to Engage in this New WAR against the French King (23, and against Spain too) arm'd with all the Advantage of Possession of Countries, Treasures, Fortresses, and Sea-Ports; which We might have had the Benefit of, without the Expence of ONE of those TWELVE Millions, rais'd by Taxes, which is less than this War has already cost: Then count the Number of our Seamen Lost, of our Merchant-Ships Carry'd into France; of Whole Families formerly in a Flourishing Condition, now Bankrupts; our Silver necessarily running out of the Kingdom for Naval Stores, and to pay our Armies abroad; but little or no Bullion for New Coyn, coming in; no Spanish Wooll Imported; Little of our Woollen Manufacture Exported; Our Cloathiers Undone; the Poor, in many Places, either starving for Want of Employ in the Cloathing-Trade, or else Eating Bread at the Expence of Parish-Rates. (A fine View of the Wisdom and Integrity of our Pretended Patriots.)

Can we look on these Things, and think we SAV'D any thing by DISBANDING our Army? Does not this Natural Reflection start in our Minds? That Most, if not All these Misfortunes had bin Prevented, if any Prudent and Timely Resolutions had been taken, to Support the said TREATY of PARTITION, or to Hinder the French King from Swallowing up ALL the Spanish Dominions. Can we applaud the Conduct of such a set of Men as I have here describ'd; or can we think fit to Trust again any of that sort, of whom we have to our Cost seen; that the Least ill we can say of them, is, That Preferment, Power and Places, guide them in All they do. It is in vain to tell me, It was not this or that Man that did so and so; 'tis easie for particular Men to deceive you, and deny this or that particular Instance; do but set your Thoughts to work, and you will see, the same Spirit has reign'd in the Whole Party long ago, and does so now; and I doubt, will ever do so. And for my part, if I must be Undone, 'tis all one to me, whether the weak Man means well, when led to do Mischief by the Cunning Designer; or whether they be bold Knaves alike. They who have a mind to be Deceiv'd, may be Deceiv'd.

But let me desire all Honest English-Men to Open their Eyes, before it be too late: Reflect on those Things, which are in some of your own Knowledge.

Have you not found some Men Courting your Votes, by Pretending to an Unbyas'd Integrity to their Country; telling you, that a Man who has a Place, must be Govern'd thereby, and can't be left to act without Byas, for the Good of the Nation: Have not the same Persons, by thus Getting into Parliament, Got as soon as they could, into Commissions from the Court: Have not others made you believe, that if they got into the H. of C—s, they would make Lord Oxford refund TWO Millions of the Publick Money, which they

they told you, he still had in his Hands; and that hereby, and by some other like Cases, they would save the Nation a Year's Tax.

False Infumation; that Lord's Accounts of all the Monies by him Receiv'd, were then before the Navy-Board; and appear'd to be Discharg'd to the Reserve only of 1600*l.* His Accounts are there Paid, and the said 1600*l.* remaining, was so only on Account, not that he owes you 5*s.* (tho' I can tell you, perhaps we owe to him our being an English Protestant People, [tho' an Ungrateful One,] and not a French Popish Nation;) that Lord's Accounts have bin strictly Examin'd in the House of LORDS, where were some, who if they could, would gladly have made it appear, that he was so Indebted to the Publick as was Reported; but after a most strict Enquiry, even those who were his Enemies, were forc'd to Declare him, *Clear.*

But these; and the like Infumations, take with Some of you; and thus these Sparks getting themselves Chosen to Represent you in Parliament, the next thing you see, is, a L-d R— is Put out, and a Mr. H— is Put in; to have the Fingering of the Publick Money; the Commissioners of Accounts, and those who make them so, get what Places they can; and then *All is Well*: And you hear no more of Sums to be Retriev'd for the Publick, 'till towards a New Election.

Others deceive you with an Outcry for the CHURCH, for which some of them, by their Words, some in their Books, and some with their Books, declare such a flaming Zeal, and so without Knowledge; that they really act as if they were Enemies to the Church, and some of them perhaps really are so: But before I enter further upon that Observation; will you but enquire into Elections throughout England, and you will find, that excepting some very few Instances, where Relation, Dependence, Private Interest, Neighbourhood, of some Personal Obligation, tyes them; the Body of Papists, Jacobites and Non-Jurors, are all link'd together with that Gang which call themselves HIGH-CHURCH, and promote their Interest in all Places: And many times, where by reason of some of the aforementioned Exceptions, the Papist may perhaps ask for the other Candidate the Vote of this or that Freeholder, or Tradesman he deals with; it is but *slightly* he doth so, and in such a Manner, as shall bepeak a *Denial*, rather than promote the *Success* of the Person he asks for.

Now, is it not strange; the Papist and the Jacobite, should be Friends to the HIGH-Church-Men? Not at all:

The Papists know, that the HIGH-Church-Man, by refusing to allow, that Men of Temper and Moderation, (by them call'd LOW-Church-Men) are of the Church, or Friends to the Church of England; they Exclude many of our Best Bishops, as well as of our Interior CLERGY and LAITY; who by their Christian-like Temper, their Pious Lives, their Constant Attendance upon, and Joyning in, the Worship and Communion of the Church; from Themselves better Friends to the CHURCH, than are most of those Noisy Pretenders.

The Papist expects, that when any Bill shall be Offer'd, which may Effectually Prevent the Great and Notorious late Increase of POPERY; the HIGH-Church Gang shall so Clog such Bill with Clauses against Protestants, or otherwise; as may probably Prevent its Passing.

The Jacobite and Papist expect, that the HIGH-Church-Men will promote those Divisions amongst us, without which it is very Unlikely, the French King should be able to Set the Pretended Prince of Wales, upon the Throne of England.

The Papist knows, that the HIGH-Church-Men, by Endeavouring to promote the New Distinction of Occasional Conformists, shuts the Doors of the Church against many Families, who supposing they Conform'd a little while past for the sake of a Place, and only in part; do frequently with their whole Families, in a little time, become thoroughly Church-Men: For it is very evident, that the Churches throughout England, (especially, where the Parson is a Man of a Good Life, a Sober and Christian-like Temper) are much fuller since the Toleration, than before. I say, the Papist knowing that the Violence of the HIGH-Church-Men tends to lessen, pare away, and reduce the Church of England, into too narrow a Compass; it is very natural, he should side with them, especially when he concludes, that amongst that Party, he hags a great many who have a Wonderful Veneration for Cardinals Caps and Triple-Crowns, and honker after the like Pomip and Ceremony in England, are playing the Game into Popish Hands: And who, from the Pulpit, as well as the Press, declare; the CHURCH is in Great Danger from the Presbyterian, but *Not at all* from the PAPIST; that they had rather be Papists than Presbyterians: In a Word, who may rather be Esteem'd Friends to the Popish Church of England, as it was by Law Establish'd in the Days of Q. Mary; than True Sons of that Christian, Protestant, Reformed Church of England, which is now by Law Establish'd among Us, and Supported by an Act for a Protestant Succession of the Crown, which many of those HIGH-FLYERS will Not swear to Maintain.

Cast your Eye upon this Tribe of *zebu*, from the Head to the Tail; and you will find; One wants to be First Minister of State, another would be Lord-Treasurer; this Man would be Secretary, the other would Govern the Fleet; (but *No Contentions about the Fighting-Part*, Sir *Cloudesley* may take his Belly-full of that;) the Busy Doctor would be a Dean, and when he is so, wants to be Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*; But alas! That Good Man, a Continued Example of a Christian Temper, and Apostolick Humility; whose Merit, not Ambition, aisd him to that Function be Worthy Discharges, but never Sought after; Covets no Triple Crown, nor can make way for those Ambitious Pretenders, but by his Death; which for the Good of the Church

and Nation, I hope, is yet a great way off.) The Country-Corsair, who from Wrangling amongst Attorneys at a Quarter-Session, jump'd up to be H. Lord Shudge, (a Preterm'r he would not have pretended to, if he had not first jump'd into Parliament) not contented to sit upon a Welsh Bench, alms at being One of the English Twelve. Nay, That Brazen-faced Physician, whose Pretences either to Learning or Religion, perhaps are little better than Drinking Good Claret with the Famous University Almanack-Maker, joys in with the *Cry of the CHURCH*; the Cry of the CHURCH, is to supply Want of Skill in Physick, in the Law, and in Learning of all Sorts: A Noisy Hypocritical Pretended Zeal, must make amends for want of True Religion, for want of Virtue, for want of Merit of all Kinds, in all Professions, and in all Degrees of Men, whatsoever: For in a Word, you will find; This HIGH-Gang are all Silver-Smiths, and hope to find Materials for their Work, in the Upstart they raise by their Out-cry for the Church; for which they generally have the fame, and perhaps no other Value, than like their Ancient Orthodox Brother Crafts-Men, who cry'd out, *Great is Diana of the Ephesians*: And most of them, (except such, who were Accidentally Absent, or Restrain'd by their Dependence on, and Expectation of Court-Preterm'r) did so far forger the Church, that by all Means they would Clog the Principal MONEY-BILL, with their ill-grounded and unseasonable Zeal against Occasional Conformity; by which they might be sure, the MONEY-BILL must be lost, to the apparent Hazard of Overthrowing both CHURCH and STATE.

Is it possible, you can overlook and not perceive, in this BILL against Occasional Conformity, the true Footsteps of French Jesuites, by whose under-hand Councils to K. Charles II. (a then conceal'd Romanist) the Church of England was set on to worry the Dissenters, that whilst Protestant was Destroying Protestant, we might not take Notice of Popery, and Arbitrary Power coming in upon us; and that the Church of Rome might play a Sure Game amongst us: Can we so soon forget how near to Ruine, these and the like Councils of that Time brought us; the sad Effect of which we feel to this very Day, by that Power and Strength at Sea, to which we then help'd to Raise the French King.

Is this a Time for Us to Promote Divisions among Protestants of the Church of England, and Protestants of all the Reformed Churches abroad? Are we not Unhappy enough, in having amongst us, Papists and Jacobites, Irreconcileable to our Religion and Government; But must we blow up Jealousies, Feuds, Animosities, amongst our Protestant Fellow-Countrymen? Who, in Essentials, are of the same Religion with us; are for Maintaining the same Government, and Protestant Succession; and are as Zealous as any of us all, in Supporting England in this Terrible War, which calls loudly upon us to *Unite*: A War, where the Dispute is *not*, whether or no the Church of England shall Continue as by Law Establish'd, whether or no the Toleration shall be Continu'd to Protestant Dissenters; but, whether WE shall be under a Protestant Government, or a Popish; and it may be, Whether there shall be any Protestant Government, or Profession of the Protestant Religion, throughout Europe: A War, whereof the Consequence may in Time be, whether we shall Continue a FREE People, or be a French Colony; whether we shall be Continu'd an English Nation, and not be Transplanted elsewhere; as the *Africans* carry'd away the *Israelites*, and planted their Country with another People.

All this Misery we may reasonably apprehend, may come upon us; if GOD, as a Just Judgment upon Us for our Drunkenness, Common Prophaneness and Ingratitude for past Deliverances, should so stupify the Minds of Parliament-Electors; that they should blindly Trust the same sort of Men, who have so often brought US upon the Brink of UNIVERSAL RUINE.

But the Face of Things looks now, as if this Band of Men were so Discover'd, and Expos'd to the just Indignation of the People; that many of them fear, they shall NOT be Chosen again to Represent us in Parliament: And, as their Last Effort to patch up their Broken Credit, they loudly assert the Privilege of the H. of C—s, which they pretend, is likely to be Infring'd, by the Power of the LORDS. I thought, I should have been Beaten, when I ask'd one of them, If it was not reasonable for them to take heed, that the Country may not apprehend, they should assume to Themselves, a Privilege of Destroying the Liberties of all those, they Represent.

The Laws have taken care, that if I be put in Prison, I shall forthwith have an *Habeas Corpus*; and if I be Committed for any thing less than Felony, the Jndges are bound to Discharge me, or to let me out upon Reasonable Bayl, according to the Nature of the Offence: The CROWN owns it self bound by this Law; the LORDS pretend not to more Power than the Crown, and what is consistent with Law: But when the C—s Commit for any thing, no Matter what the Offence is, if they are pleas'd to call it *Breach of Privilege*; Take him Taylor, take him Devil; there is no Redemption.

Now, shall I ever give my Vote to Elect that Man, who will make a Jayl-Bird of me; will give his Vote to make me lie in Nengate four or five Months, because I Sue a Rogue of a Sheriff, Mayor, or Baillif, for Refusing me my Legal Right of Voting at an Election; and shall such an Injustice and Oppression, be call'd the *Privilege of the H. of C—s*?— God forbid: This would be Using the Law only as a Bridle upon the CROWN, One of the Three States; and allowing another of the Three arbitrarily to Tyrannize over the People, who Choose them: Nor will the Oppression stop here; for this Pernicious Doctrine, must also allow to the H. of Lords, the like Uncontrollable Power of Imprisonment, whenever they shall please in like Manner to practise upon our Liberties. And here I will take the Liberty of asserting, That whosoever shall be Instrumental in Advising or Assisting,

Afflicting, the CROWN, the House of PEERS, or the House of COMMONS, to assume to themselves, an Arbitrary Power, to the Injury of the Laws, and of the Liberties of the Subject; is a real Enemy to that very State, whose Illegal Power he endeavours to Promote, as well as to the others. This is a Maxim will hold Universally true, whilst we are under a Legal Administration of Government, and not in a State of War amongst our selves. And if those Gentlemen who sent the Aylesbury Men, and their Council, to Prison; will say, This is a Reflection upon them; I shall not make it my business to clear them, Let the whole World give Judgment upon the Fact.

The CASE I take to be, *Thus*:

I have an Undisputed Legal Vote, the Mayor Knowingly Refuseth to let me Foll: I bring an Action at Law against the said Mayor, for the Wronging me of my Right; this Mayor is neither Parliament-Man, nor Parliament-Man's Servant, nor any ways belonging to the Parliament; yet the H. of C—s Commit me to Newgate for This, which They Call an Offence, and a Breach of their Privilege: I then sue for, and am brought by Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, before the Court of King's-Bench, where the C. Justice Holt is of Opinion, That BY LAW I ought to be Releas'd; but a Majority of that Court (whether Aw'd by a Vote of the H. of C—s, or not; I shall not Determine) Differ from him, and so I am Sent back to Newgate: I bring Unwilling thus to lye any longer in Prison, for only Endeavouring to Assert my Right by Law, (which I took to be NO Crime) I Sue for a Writ of Error, which I take to be a Legal Way of Seeking, before the LORDS, a Redress against that Judgment given in the King's-Bench, by which I was Remanded to Newgate, as is aforesaid: The Legal Form of this Writ of Error, requires, that it be Allow'd by the Queen, and Sign'd by her Secretary; the QUEEN hereupon Consults her Learned Judges; Ten of the Twelve give their Opinion, That this Writ, is a Writ of RIGHT, not of GRACE; that is to say, It is a Writ, which BY LAW, of Right belongs to the Subject, and which Her Majesty is Oblig'd to Allow; and is not like Other Requests, wherein Her Majesty may by Law be left to Her Pleasure, to Grant or Refuse, as She thinks fitting.

Hereupon, the C—s make those Votes which you see in their Printed Votes, of the 24th of February; the Summ of which is, That whoever has Abett'd or Assisted in Prosecuting the Writs of *Habeas Corpus* for the Aylesbury-Prisoners afore-mention'd, or in Endeavouring to Procure the Writs of Error on their Behalf, have Endeavour'd to Overthrow the Rights and Privileges of the H. of C—s, &c. And they also Address to the QUEEN, That She will Not Allow of the Writ of Error afore-mention'd, as what tends to Overthrow the Privileges of the H. of C—s, &c. The QUEEN's Answer, Expresses Her Concern, That the C—s should think Her Allowing a Writ of Error, to be a Breach of their Privilege, of which She shall be always as tender, as of Her Own Prerogative; but THIS being a Matter relating to Judicial Proceedings, She must be Careful What She does in so Great a Concern.

The C—s then Imprison the Council, who had appear'd at the King's-Bench-Bar, to Plead for the Prisoners upon the *Habeas Corpus*.

The LORDS, hearing of the Votes and Proceedings of the C—s in this Affair, did on the 26th of February come to these following Resolutions and Declarations:

I. " That Neither House of Parliament hath any Power, by any Vote or Declaration, to Create to Themselves any New Privilege, that is not Warranted by the Known Laws and Custom of Parliament.

II. " That Every Freeman of England, who apprehends himself to be Injur'd, has a Right to seek Redress by Action at Law; and that the Commencing, and Prosecuting any Action at Common-Law, against any Person Not intituled to the Privilege of Parliament, is No Breach of the Privilege of Parliament.

III. " That the House of Commons, in Committing to Newgate Daniel Horne, Henry Bas, John Paston, John Paty, and John Oviar, for Commencing and Prosecuting an Action at Common-Law, against the late Constables of Aylesbury, for Not Allowing their Votes in Election of Members to Serve in Parliament; upon Pretence, that the said Daniel, and the others, bringing such Action, was Contrary to a Declaration, a Contempt of the Jurisdiction, and a Breach of the Privilege, of that House; — have assur'd to Themselves alone, a Legislative Authority, by pretending to attribute the Force of a Law, to their Declaration; have Claim'd a Jurisdiction not Warranted by the Constitution, and have assur'd a New Privilege, to which they can shew no Title by the Law and Custom of Parliaments; and have thereby as far as in them lyes, subjec'ted the Rights of English-Men, and the Freedom of their Persons, to the Arbitrary Votes of the House of Commons.

IV. " That Every English-Man, who is Imprison'd by any Authority whatsoever, has an Undoubted Right, by his Agents or Friend, to apply for and obtain a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in Order to procure his Liberty by due Course of Law.

V. " That for the House of Commons to Censure or Punish any Person, for Afflicting a Prisoner to procure a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*; or by Vote, or otherwise, to deter Men from Soliciting, Prosecuting or Pleading upon such Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in Behalf of such Prisoners; is an Attempt of Dangerous Consequence, a Treachy of the many Good Statutes provided for the Liberty of the Subject, and of pernicious Example; by Denying the Necessary Assistance to the Prisoner, upon a Commitment of the House of Commons, which has ever been allow'd upon all Commitments, by any Authority whatsoever.

VI. " That a Writ of Error is not a Writ of Grace, but of Right; and ought Not to be Deny'd to the Subject, when duly Apply'd for, tho' at the Request of Either House of Parlia-

ment; the Denial thereof being an Obstruction of Justice, contrary to *MAGNA CHARTA*.

But we are told, with a great deal of Artifice and affected Popularity, That this Proceeding of the H. of C—s is for the Good of the People; that 'tis Necessary to assert the Privilege of the C—s, especially in the Case of their Power of Imprisonment; that we must not Countenance the Judicature of the House of LORDS; that they Encroach upon us thereby, and will in time grow too Powerful over our Estates. A very pretty Story: A mad Neighbour of mine throws me into a Pit, and I must not desire to be help'd out by the next Charitable Body that comes by me, because he is of another Parish.

But I pray, tell me, How came the Judicature of the House of LORDS in Question, at this Time? There had been no Occasion of naming the LORDS, if the C—s had not Arbitrarily Committed to Prison a Parcel of their Fellow-Commoners, without Law or Reason, and Over-aw'd some of the too Easey J—s with their Declaratory Votes: Hence comes the Application to the LORDS for Relief against Unreasonable Oppression: The due Course of the Law of *Habeas Corpus*, for Relief of an English-Man, Imprison'd without Cause, being kept in Westminster-Hall; the poor Prisoner Sues for Relief to the LORDS, the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Now shall any Man tell me, It is for my Good, that he cuts my Neighbour's Throat, and desires to have it in his Power to cut my Throat also, or to wound me in a most sensible Part, such as is my LIBERTY. Shall I regard that Man, who sets Fire to my Neighbour's House; and shall I not be thankful to any Charitable Hand, that will help me with Water to quench that Fire, and prevent the Burning of my own House?

Let the C—s do Justice in Elections; let them not Extend their Notion of Privilege, till it become Oppressive: Let them be tender of Over-loading Themselves with the Executive Power of the Law, of prostrating their Credit, and that Awe and Reverence which is due to that Houle; — by Unnecessary Impeachments, or Censures in Trivial Matters: Let Them behave Themselves with Temper, Discretion, and Justice; and not fall foul upon Men, purely to get Places for Themselves and Party; let them shew Themselves Truly Careful of the Interest and Liberties of the People they Represent, as well as make their Court to the Crown; (such a H. of C—s I will not despair of seeing, some time or other;) and we need not fear, but that whenever the LORDS shall Extend their Judicial Power beyond Bounds of Reason and Law, so as it grow Mischievous to the People; the repair'd Reputation and well-grounded Power of the C—s of England, will quickly Over-balance any Unreasonable Pretensions of the LORDS: Nor will there be wanting (if such Case ever happen) among the LORDS, some, able and ready to help the C—s, in Compralling all Exorbitant Power, or Mischievous Abuse of the Authority, which the House of Peers may pretend to.

But when the C—s shall Oppress, and the LORDS Relieve from Oppression; when the LORDS shall Behave Themselves with more Wisdom, more Justice, and tender Regard to the Good of the Crown, to the Good of the Commons, and of the Whole Nation, than the H. of C—s shall do; 'tis a Jeft, to bid a Commoner beware of the Judicature of the LORDS: The People of England will in such Case thankfully pay to that Noble Houle, that Respect and due Regard, which they are more naturally inclin'd to yield to the Houle which Represents them.

Now if you ask me, If these Votes and Proceedings of the C—s may not tend to Encourage the Sheriffs, Mayors, Constables, and other Officers; to Abuse the Queen's Subjects, by Refusing to Admit in the Next Elections, many Legal Votes; if they happen to be Offer'd against such Person, whom the Officer is Inclin'd to Return.

I Answer; Perhaps all such Persons, who fear they can't be Legally Chosen, may hope for such an Effect from the aforesaid Proceedings; but I believe, they will be Mistaken: For First, It is probable, the Next H. of C—s may be of a different Opinion from the Present Houle; and therefore the Opinion of this Houle, can be No Security to an Officer, in playing the R—. Again, To Counterbalance the Votes of the C—s, you have the aforesaid Resolutions of the LORDS, which are at least full as Weighty as the Others; and have the Advantage on their Side, with all Reasonable Men, in regard, the LORDS Declare against Arbitrary Power in Themselves, as well as in the H. of C—s. Again, Neither the Vote of the H. of C—s, nor the Vote of the H. of LORDS, can either of them have the Force of the Law; so then, the Law remains as it was; and will some time or other Punish the Wicked-Doers. But Lastly, You have a Judgment upon Record, in the H. of LORDS (the Highest Court of Judicature) Given in their Judicial Capacity, in the CASE of White and Aft; upon a Verdict for Considerable Damages Obtain'd by the Plaintiff, in an Action against an Officer, for Refusing him his Legal Vote. All which, together with the Reason of the Thing, will probably deter all Officers, except Profligate Villains, Blind Fools, and Mad-Men, from Making False Returns; or Using those Illegal Ways, which some Ill Men have formerly Practis'd.

I must Add, That since these Observations were in the Press, Her Majesty has Assur'd the H. of LORDS, That She should have Allow'd the Writ of Error (aforesaid) had it not been Necessary for Her to put an End to the Session, by which the Intent of the Writ of Error (being the Discharge of the Prisoners) is Effect'd Her Majesty has hereby given us a fresh Instance of Her Goodness Justice, and tender Care of Her People; in that, the Earner Addres of the H. of C—s could not Prevail upon Her to put Stop to the due Course of Law, or to Countenance that Great Evill in Oppressing or Injuring the Least of Her Subjects.





# Some Plain OBSERVATIONS, Recommended to the Consideration of every Honest English-Man; Especially, to the Electors of Parliament-MEMBERS.

I have liv'd at London the most of my days, where conversing with Freedom and Indifferency, with People of all Parties, and reading with like Indifferency Papers printed and recommended by all Sides; I can't but pity the Cale of many my honest Fellow-Subjects, who would choose Good Parliament-Men; if they knew how to distinguish; but who living at a distance from London, (the Place of Action, and of Intelligence) are either blindly led by some powerful Neighbour, or misinform'd and misguided by the false Insinuations of some self-deluding Acquaintance; or else expect Instruction from the multitude of Papers, which (especially just before a New Election) flow from the Press, without Number; but these Papers being perfectly contradictory to each other, and giving a different Character, both of Persons and Things, just as may best serve the Ends of that Party, to which the Author is inclin'd; a Man instead of being instructed by these Papers, is sometimes bewilderd, and often deceiv'd; and seldom gains any Increase of Knowledge, except it be, that some call Right, that which others call Wrong; and that we have the Misfortune of being a foolish and divided People. And since we are so, I advise, that when you read or hear, you mind what is Done, more than what is Said; and that you consider the constant Behaviour of that or that Party, or Person, who pretends to instruct you: Consider, if their present Words and Actions agree with their former Declarations, or if their former Insinuations and Professions were only to deceive you for selfish Ends of personal Advantage. If you find this happen in many Instances upon many Persons, of one and the same Party; you will thereby be naturally led to suspect the whole Party.

I once thought, nothing could draw me from my Indifferency to all Parties, or make me break my Resolution of Joyning with None; but when I observ'd a certain Set of Men, perpetually clamouring against the Conduct of the late King WILLIAM's Reign, distressing his Ministers by all Ways imaginable, and not sparing the KING Himself; Ejecting many of His Friends from Parliament, on Pretext of their having Places, and yet keeping in Parliament others, tho' under the same Circumstances; courting a popular Esteem, by declaring they would never have any Places, whilst they had the Honour of a Place in Parliament: I say, when I consider'd these Things, and that these Men got into Court-Places, which they sought after with Greediness, as often as they had any Opportunity to do so; I was unavoidably led to a more strict Inquisition into the Conduct and Designs of these Men; and at length could find little Difference between them and their whole Party; except, that some of them were got into Places, and others would have got them, if they could: But that Places and Preferments were the Rule and Guide of all their Actions, however gilded over with specious popular Pretences, by which they deceiv'd many well-meaning People, to the great and irreparable Damage of these Kingdoms, appear'd to me very plainly; and gave me such an ugly Prospect of the fatal Consequence of their Proceedings, as forces me to call out to my Brethren, "SAVE YOURSELVES FROM THIS UNTOWARD GENERATION."

To give you a full and particular Account of the Conduct of these Men, in all the Instances, by which they have sacrific'd the Good and Welfare of our Country, to their Malice or Ambition, were too long for this Paper; I'll only touch upon some few Instances from time to time, which shews, the same Spirit has all along reign'd in them.

How did they clog the Wheels of the Government in the late K. WILLIAM's Reign, when we were engag'd in War, and our Laws and Religion in the Utmost Danger. These are the Men, who us'd such Unnecessary Delays in giving the Necessary Supplies, as generally kept the late KING here, till the French Army was in the Field, and thereby frustrated all his Good Designs: These are they, who still gave Deficient Funds, such as they knew could never raise the Summ for which they were given; thus great Interest was paid, and thus we run into Great Debts, for which they clamour'd against the Administration; when they knew, themselves were the True Cause of those Debts: And still they persist'd in the like Practices, as who should say, "We will make the Administration lie heavy upon the Necks of those in Office, till we crush them, with our Clamours for Miscarriages, of which we are the Occasion; and to make Room for OURSELVES."

This Conspiracy they carry'd on with such an open bare Face, that the Best Methods that could be found out, and such as were absolutely Necessary to the Support of the Government, and of this Nation, in the Time of our Greatest Difficulties; these Men had the Impudence to be against, and oppose: Witness, their several Attacks upon the Bank of England, which three several times, sav'd the Nation from Sinking. Witness also, their Opposing the New-Coining our Clipp-Money; in which Affair, tho' I excuse several well-meaning Men, who were misinform'd and deceiv'd, by the crafty Insinuation of others; yet I will be bold to say, there was scarce a Noted Leader, who oppos'd that GREAT UNDERTAKING, (which will remain to Posterity, a Glorious Monument of the Wisdom, Courage, Integrity and Zeal of the then Ministry, for the Good of their Country;) but must know, that without such an Immediate Attempt to Rectify our COYN, Twelve Months more

must necessarily have expos'd us an Easy Prey to the late K. James, with the French Tyrant upon his Shoulders; yet did this Party not only oppose that Glorious Work, but when in spite of their Endeavours, it was Begun, they with malitious Clamours roar'd against Exchequer-Bills; which Noble Invention of a New Species of Money, was absolutely Necessary to support the Nation, during the Scarcity of our Silver-Coin, and was found so Useful, that the same Men, who maliciously rail'd against them in the Time of K. WILLIAM, being now got into Places, do yearly give New Credit, for the Circulation of the like Bills.

Next, take a View of the most seemingly popular Action of these Men, namely, their being for Disbanding the Army; in which their Cunning blinded, and led with them, too many well-meaning Englishmen: The principal Reasons they gave for so doing, may be reduc'd under these two Heads; Fear of Arbitrary Power from K. WILLIAM, and Saving the Expence of an Army.

Now let us Examine a little, and see whether the Honesty or Wisdom of the Contrivers of that DISBANDING, be most Eminent. Consider this Affair, with all its Circumstances; in which I shall not flatter K. WILLIAM.

Can any rational Man conceive it possible, K. WILLIAM should ever attempt setting up an Arbitrary Power by an Army in England, whilst the late K. James, and his pretended Prince of Wales, was with the French King; and their Title to the Crown of England, Own'd and Supported by so many Roman-Catholics, Protestants, Non-Jurors, and Jacobites here; by all the Jesuits, and so many Zealots of the Romish Religion abroad; and by the Whole Power of France. As the thing was in itself Impossible, so no reasonable Man (whatever he pretend'd) ever really believ'd, K. WILLIAM could ever entertain such a Thought.

Then, View the French King keeping his Troops Entire; some Scoundrels indeed were dismiss'd, but their Places fill'd again, with the best Men he could pick up from the Troops of our German Allies: Several of the Spanish Towns he indeed Surrender'd to us, according to Treaty; but Brifac, and several others, which he was equally oblig'd to Surrender, he still kept; and so much was it his Interest, to have our English Army Disbanded, that no sooner did he hear, how his no Surrendring Brifac, &c. was us'd here, as an Argument against our Disbanding; but he immediately deliver'd them up: Well knowing, that if our Troops were once Disbanded, he should again be Master of all those Towns, without Contest, within a Few Months after the Decease of the then K. of Spain; who no Body believ'd, could then probably live another Year.

Did we not all this time see the Leaders of this Party, paying off Old Incumbrances, and purchasing New Estates; tho' they had no Places, nor visible Way of Increasing their Substance: Yet it is thought hard, and unchristian, to say any of these Men receiv'd French PAY; and yet we know, that such were the Circumstances of the Time, and such the French King's Interest, that it would have bin well worth his while, to purchase the DISBANDING our Army, at the Expence of a Million Sterling: And that Sums of French Gold, not much short of a Million, came into England; in a little Space, about that Conjunction of Time, is known to most Money-Traders in London.

In the next place, Consider the Wildom and Good-Husbandry of Disbanding, shall I ask, What did we Save by it? Or, may it not rather be, inquir'd, Has not this occasion'd our Expence of above TEN Millions? and yet our Expence not Half over.

It was the DISBANDING our Army, and the Tempt the late KING thereby far predominant among too many; which occasion'd that TREATY of PARTITION, which has been so much Ex-claim'd against; tho' I think, without Reason: Of which more hereafter.

If I should take the Boldnes to assert, that DISBANDING the Army, occasion'd the Will which Cardinal Portacero made for the K. of Spain, by which he gave all his Countries to France; If I should lay, that had not our Army bin Disbanded, the Spaniards would never have receiv'd a French King at Madrid, nor given up their West-India Treasures to the Direction of France; that the French King would not have broke off from the Treaty of Partition; that the Elector of Bavaria would not have yielded up Luxemburg, Namur, Charleroy, Mons, Aers, Oudenard, Gien, Newport, Ostend, and other Fortresses of the Spanish Low-Countries, to the French: That had not our Army bin Disbanded, neither the Elector of Bavaria, nor his Brother, the Elector of Cologne, would have gone into French Measures; whereby they, their Countries and Towns, have hitherto kept our Troops, and the Troops of our Allies in Play, during this New War; at our Executive Expence; without our having bin yet able to gain a twentieth Part of those Towns and Countries, we or our Allies were posseſſ'd of, when we Disbanded; and might perhaps have still enjoy'd; and either not bin Engag'd in this New War, or might have already seen an End thereof: At least, we might have Begun it upon more advantageous Terms, than now we did. Should assert, that all these Difficulties are owing Chiefly





